

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2858

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office: 40, Threadneedle Street, London.
West End Office: 25, Cockspur Street, London.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK maintains Money on Deposit, and sells Bills of Exchange, and issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1880.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong, 14th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted in all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.
No. 2, O'Connell Road West,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAXES £100,000. £833,333-33.
EQUAL TO £833,333-33.
RESERVE FUND £318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEY SING, Esq. LO YUE MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE STREET, Hongkong, 1st January, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between TEHU CONSTANT ROSELET and BERNARD JULES MULLER has This Day been DISSOLVED.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

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Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
PURE FRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c., &c.
Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Montserrat Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial.
GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.

(Victoria Effervescent Saline—The Universal Blood Purifier).
All requisite Medicines for the "DOG," Mange Lotion, Worm Powders, Carbolic Soap, &c., &c.
DR. KOCH'S TUBERCULINE.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE NEW RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF SUMMER HOSTERY

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING SUNDRIES.

SUMMER TEXTURES in Underclothes, Pants and Half-hose, London-made Shirts, New Long-cloth, Zephyr, Oxford and French Print Shirtings, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Ties and Cravats, Waterproof Coats, Aprons and Umbrellas, Men's Bathing Suits and Drawers, Athletic Drawers, Towels, Bath Gowns, Bath Blankets, Bath Umbrellas, Sun Hats, Straw Hats, Felt Hats, and Boots and Shoes.

Prickly Heat Soap, Carbolic Soap, Pear's Soap, Eau de Cologne, New Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Rowland's Kalydor, Dentifrice, Eau de Quinine, Hair Wash, &c., &c. Anti-Calcare for Softening Water.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.,
(From 7, Broadwood & Son and Collard & Collard).

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC and all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Sale, Hire, or Purchase by easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Ship Pianos, Transposing-Pianos, Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Once in two months \$25 per year.
Once a month and INCLUDING all repairs of a minor nature, and the keeping of the Piano in good order and condition \$48
Single Tuning \$5.

REPAIRS and RE-BUILDING of Pianos, Organs, &c., a specialty. We have had 16 years extensive, practical experience in China, and all our TUNERS and REPAIRERS have been trained in the best factories in England. Estimates Free and Work Guaranteed.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

789

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN.

THE "Swan" is a Mable, Todd & Co. Gold Pen joined to a rubber reservoir to hold any kind of ink, which it supplies to the writing point in a continuous flow. It will hold ink enough for two days' constant work, or a week's ordinary writing, and can be filled with as little trouble as to wind a watch.

With the cover over the gold nib it is carried in the pocket like a pencil, to be used anywhere. A purchaser may try a pen a few days, and, if by chance the writing point does not suit his hand, exchange it for another without charge.

THE Gold Pens in the "Swans" are Mable, Todd & Co.'s famous make. They are 14-carat tempered gold, very handsome, and positively unaffected by any kind of ink. They are pointed with selected polished indium.

They will not penetrate the paper, and writer's cramp is unknown among users of Gold Pens. They are a perfect revelation to those who know nothing about Gold Pens.

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Intimations.

"CAMPHYLENE"
A NEW DISINFECTANT, GERMICIDE, INSECTICIDE, AND ANTIMICROBE.

A powerful and effective Non-poisonous and Non-corrosive Disinfectant for use in Sick Rooms, for fumigating Clothing, Bed Linen, &c. and for general use as an agreeable indoor Disinfectant for Closets, Lavatories, Sinks, &c.

It has a pleasant smell, and is similar to Camphor as regards its property of evaporation. The warmer the weather or climate the more effective is its action.

Prevents Moth in Clothes, Furs, Carpets, &c. Drives away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other Insects.

Camphylene to suit its Various Uses is Manufactured in several forms, viz.:—Balls, Solid Blocks, and Powder.

The Balls and Solid Blocks are Sold in Tins at 50 Cents, \$1, \$1.50 and \$3 each. The Powder in Tins at 50 Cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each. The largest sizes are the cheapest in proportion.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

Sole Agents for HONGKONG, CHINA, AND MANILA.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INOLEZA, MANILA, 14, Escolta.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 27th April, 1891.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO," Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

"SHIRE" LINE.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE," Captain Davies, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 13th June. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1891.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PESHAWUR," Captain W. A. Wheeler, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival here with the outward mails.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE Company's underwritten Steamship will leave YOKOHAMA for HONOLULU direct, as under:—

"MIKE MARU," 27th June. Through Bills of Lading will be granted from Hongkong. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connection with Comany's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"RISAGNO," G. Orzengo, Master, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong, 2nd June, 1891.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR," Captain H. Craig, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 4th June, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1891.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Bark

"CALBURGA," Douglas, Master, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, 27th May, 1891.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"ST. JAMES," Burnham, Master, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, 21st April, 1891.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO," Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

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Hongkong, 30th May, 1891.

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

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"MIKE MARU," 27th June. Through Bills of Lading will be granted from Hongkong. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA O'ERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. City of Peking Thursday 11th. City of Rio de Janeiro Tuesday 7th July. City of Peking Thursday 30th July.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE. From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., &c. \$225.00

To Liverpool and London 325.00

To Havre and Bremen 345.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months \$337.50

12 months \$593.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 73, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Belgic Wednesday 24th June. Gaelic Saturday 18th July. Gaelic Tuesday 11th August.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE. From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., &c. \$225.00

To Liverpool and London 325.00

To Havre and Bremen 345.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months \$337.50

12 months \$593.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 9 SEYMOUR TERRACE.
HOUSE in Pokfulam Road, "Nullah Side."
ROOMS in College Chambers.
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught
House, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.
No. 2, PEDDER'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co.
HONGKONG, 3rd June, 1891.

**THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

TO LET.

**KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.**
HOUSES with 6 ROOMS, including Bath-
rooms, Tennis Courts. Good view and
Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32, a
month.
Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
HONGKONG, 24th March, 1891.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.
OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Laprak
& Co.'s Premises.
Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
HONGKONG, 16th December, 1890.

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on
to be let furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to
**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
HONGKONG, 12th May, 1891.

TO LET.

**HOUSE No. 6 in Arbuthnot Road, crossed
by Chancery Lane, at \$50 per month,
including taxes, as it is, and from 1st of July
next.**
V. GUTIERREZ.
HONGKONG, 30th May, 1891.

TO LET.

TOGETHER or subdivided from 1st June
next, HOUSE No. 4, Chancery Lane with
to Rooms and Bath Rooms. Two separate
entrances.
Apply to
J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO,
No. 5, Calne Road.
HONGKONG, 2nd May, 1891.

TO LET.

**NOS. 35 & 37, ELGIN STREET, behind
the Old Union Church.**
Apply to
ACHEE & Co.
HONGKONG, 25th February, 1891.

TO BE LET.

**AN exceedingly comfortable and cool 6
ROOMED HOUSE.**
Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

**HOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's
Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6
large dwelling rooms with every convenience.
These houses overlook both sides of the island
and are cool, comfortable and healthy.**
Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel,
and
Building Company, Ltd.

38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG, 26th May, 1891.

Hotels.

NOW OPEN.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

**A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDENTIAL
HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the
sea level, commanding on the one side a mag-
nificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland
in the distance, and on the other of hills and moun-
tains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as
far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive
promenades and pleasure grounds, including
three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Pro-
menade alone is nearly an acre in extent.**

The Hotel is replete with every accommoda-
tion for Families and Gentlemen.
The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD,
will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and
the Hotel will be conducted upon the best Eng-
lish system. The accommodation comprises a
spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms,
Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Billiard, and
Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms
each provided with separate Bath-room and
every convenience.
Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors
at Reduced Rates.
For terms apply to the Secretary at the
Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

**THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.**
The Bed-rooms are cool, dry and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in ex-
ceptional hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
HONGKONG, 4th November, 1890.

Intimations.

**THE STOCK, SHARE AND DEBENTURE
INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED.**

**APPLICATIONS for FOUNDER'S SHARES
will CLOSE on 10th instant, instead of
15th instant, as advertised.**
HONGKONG, 1st June, 1891.

**CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE
LOAN OF 1886.**

22ND INTEREST.

**INTEREST DUE on BONDS of this Loan
will be PAYABLE at the OFFICES of the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION on and after the 1st day of JUNE,
1891.**

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.
F. DE BOVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.
HONGKONG, 1st June, 1891.

NOTICE.

UNPAID CALLS.

LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**SHAREHOLDERS and/or HOLDERS of
SCRIP who have not yet paid the FINAL
CALL, due 15th January last, are requested to
pay the same to the Undersigned, together with
interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum
from above date to date of payment, on or before
31st June next.**
Shares on which a Call or Calls are unpaid on
31st June next will be dealt with in accordance
with the Articles of Association.

TURNER & Co.,
General Managers.
HONGKONG, 28th May, 1891.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE SECOND CALL of TWO POUNDS (2s)
Sterling per Share is Payable at the
temporary Offices of the Bank, No. 7, Praya, on
or before 20th June, 1891.**
By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. FORBES,
Chairman.

HONGKONG, 21st May, 1891.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

**A COMPETITION for the SHORT RANGE
HANDICAP CUP and SPOONS will be
held on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, com-
mencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 200 and 300 yards.
Usual conditions.**
A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 2.45
p.m. to convey competitors.

FRANK COLLINS,
Hon. Secretary.
HONGKONG, 1st June, 1891.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

**THE accommodation in the Pavilion having
been found insufficient an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be
held on FRIDAY, the 4th June, at 5.30 p.m., in
the Pavilion to consider the advisability of other-
wise extending the Building.**
ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary.
HONGKONG, 27th May, 1891.

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

**THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one
of the best and healthiest parts of Macao,
and commanding an admirable view facing the
South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the
1st July.**
Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with
exceptional cuisine and choice Wines.
Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths.
Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and
Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.
A small dairy is attached to the premises.
Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

**M. OSBORNE begs to announce that this
convenient half-way House on Shau-
kei Wan Road is now open.**

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View,
and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing Jetty opposite
the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can
be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.
HONGKONG, 14th May, 1891.

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous
debility are surely cured by an ap-
proved and absolutely unequalled method.
Treatment by letter. Send full account
of symptoms and address, inclosing
postage stamps for answer.

OFFICE SANITAS

57, Boulevard de Strasbourg
PARIS.

FOR SALE.

"MONTIARA."

Length.....75 feet.
Beam.....18 "
Depth of hold.....7 "
Registered tonnage.....75 tons.
(Owing to recent alterations the carrying
capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to
about 100 tons, dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, and is
most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with
iron-wood frames. She has recently been
thoroughly overhauled under experienced Eu-
ropean superintendence, fastened throughout with
7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered.
She is rigged with the best canvas sails.
Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

HONGKONG, 6th April, 1891.

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD WANCHAI.

**OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.**
L. MALLORY,
HONGKONG, 24th June, 1891.

Intimations.

**THE STOCK, SHARE AND DEBENTURE
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

PROSPECTUS.

1.—This Company is formed for the purpose
of trading generally in Stocks, Shares, and
Debentures, of Dividend-paying Companies (and
Dividend-paying Companies only) established or
doing business in the Straits Settlements,
Hongkong, China and Japan. Mining and
Planting Companies, whether dividend-paying or
not, are excluded from the scope of the Com-
pany's operations.

2.—The Capital of the Company is fixed
at \$975,000, divided into 19,000 Ordinary
shares of \$50 each, of which \$25 will be
called up (\$5 on application; \$10 on allotment,
and the remaining \$10 as may be required, but
not until six months from date of allotment) and
250 shares, to be called Founders shares, of
\$100 each, to be fully paid up on application.
Applicants for Founders shares must be pre-
pared to take up not less than 75 Ordinary
shares for each Founders share allotted them, or,
at their option, to underwrite that number of
Ordinary shares if they do not care to take them,
firm.

3.—Founders shares will not be entitled in
any year to any dividend until Ordinary shares
have received 8 per cent. on the amount paid up
on each share. After payment of an 8 per cent.
dividend on Ordinary shares and after any pro-
vision that it may be deemed advisable to make
for a Reserve Fund has been made, the balance
of monies available for distribution will be divided
into two equal parts, of which one will be
divided among the holders of Ordinary shares
and the other among the holders of the Founders
shares.

The Holders of Founders shares will be
interested in the surplus assets of the Company,
in the event of its being wound up in the man-
ner proportions—(1.) one-half to holders of Ordinary
shares, one-half to holders of Founders shares,
after repayment of the subscribed capital.

4.—The Head Office of the Company will be
in Hongkong, with branches or Agencies in other
ports and places in the East as may be deemed
most advantageous, and in London.

5.—The business of the Company will be
conducted in Hongkong by a Board of Directors
consisting of not less than three nor more than
five, of whom one shall be a Chinese, and one
shall be a European, with a Secretary (Adam Lind)
and a competent European staff.

No fees shall be payable to the Directors,
except the Managing Director, in any year until
holders of Ordinary shares have received at least
8 per cent. on the amount paid up on their
shares.

The first Directors are—
H. W. DICK, Managing Director
and Chairman.
G. S. COXON,
E. H. MELBYE.

Who shall hold office until the first annual
meeting to be held in the year 1892.

6.—With a paid up Capital of \$500,000, a
reserve liability of \$475,000, and a select body
of shareholders, this Company may reasonably
be expected to be able to carry on operations to the
extent of from three to five millions of dollars,
obtaining from local banks and financial institu-
tions facilities that no individual dealer or firm
could command, and affording, in turn, to these
institutions, guarantees and securities they could
not well obtain elsewhere.

7.—Reasonably handsome dividends on the
paid up capital may be secured by simply invest-
ing in, and holding, carefully selected local
dividend-paying Stocks, purchased at the favor-
able moment. Trust Companies in England,
formed for the purpose of such investments, have
been almost uniformly successful. Had such
Company existed in Hongkong twenty years
ago, the average return on investment made
there would now be about 175 per cent. on the
money originally laid out, and the increase in
value of the Stocks purchased would average
about 140 per cent.

New Companies are likely to be formed here
from time to time for a variety of purposes, and
there is no reason to suppose that investments
made in their shares in the early stages of their
history as dividend-paying Companies, will not
be, in the course of years, as advantageous as
any, and as vast increases in value, as any known
in the past. The Stocks and Shares of existing
Companies afford also, on occasions, favorable
opportunities for investment.

8.—It will form no portion of the business of
this Company to float new Companies, under-
write shares, or invest or deal in anything but
the Stocks, Shares and Debentures of the enter-
prises indicated in paragraph 1.

9.—Profits, and considerable profits, may, it is
believed, be made by the purchase and sale from
day to day of local Stocks, Shares and Deben-
tures of the descriptions indicated.

The value of Share property in Hong-
kong is very great, so great that even with
the facilities afforded by the Banks, the purely
speculative dealers are unable fairly to grapple
with the situation and afford to the many holders
adequate outlets. There are few or no perma-
nent investors in the Colony, and there are
therefore great and frequent fluctuations in
the value of the securities of the population
it is constantly throwing shares and stocks
upon the market, quite apart from the operations
of speculative dealers, and thus very valuable
opportunities are constantly being offered to
buyers with capital at command.

The Company will, it is hoped, not merely
secure reasonable profits for its shareholders,
but will confer a benefit on the shareholding
community generally by steadying the local
markets and ensuring them against violent
fluctuations.

10.—Considerable profits may also be anti-
cipitated from the employment of a portion of the
Company's resources in "Cash and Time"
dealings in shares, identified by numbers or
otherwise, and deposited in the hands of the
Company or with its Bankers. Those acquainted
with this class of business in Hongkong and
Shanghai are well aware of the heavy rates of
interest paid in respect of such transactions, and
will see what an opening exists for a business as
safe as it is profitable.

11.—Between the Head Office in Hongkong
and the London Branch or agency, useful
business in the nature of "Arbitrage" now
growing into importance, may be transacted.

12.—In one or all of the forms of business
indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it is
anticipated that handsome profits may be made,
and by a judicious admixture and selection, it is
believed that a safe as well as a profitable
business may be carried on.

13.—There is no promotion-money payable to
any one. All the preliminary expenses for float-
ing and registering the Company are borne and
paid by the Founders. No Founders shares
have been reserved by the Promoters or given
away free from the obligation to take or under-
write 75 Ordinary shares.

14.—Subscriptions are, in the first instance,
invited for 100 Founders shares of \$100 each.
Each applicant for a Founders share must apply
for or underwrite at least 75 Ordinary shares,
and must undertake to bear his proportion of
the preliminary expenses, which cannot possibly
exceed \$10, for each Founders share.

15.—There are no agreements or contracts of
any description entered into by the Company or

Intimations.

by the Promoters, Directors or Trustees thereof,
except the arrangements with reference to the
subscription for the Founders shares, which may
be Contracts required to be set out under the
provisions of "The Companies Ordinance," 1865-1886. Applicants for shares will be
deemed to have waived all right, whether under
the Ordinances or otherwise, to notice of the
particulars and dates thereof and names of the
parties thereto.

16.—Application for shares should be made
on forms to be obtained from The Hongkong &
Shanghai Banking Corporation, on application,
and should be forwarded to The Hongkong &
Shanghai Banking Corporation, and a sum of
\$100 in respect of each Founders share should
be paid for, and of \$10 in respect of each Ordinary share
applied for, should be paid into The Hong-
kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation to the
credit of the Company's Account.

17.—If no allotment is made, or a less num-
ber is allotted than applied for, the deposit will
be returned in full or *pro rata*, as may be, with
interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.
The \$100 paid in respect of each Founders
share allotted will be applied exclusively in
payment of preliminary expenses, and the bal-
ance unexpended will be returned.

The Subscription for Founders shares will
close on the 10th June and Subscriptions for
Ordinary shares not taken up by the Founders
will then be advertised for.

HONGKONG, 30th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND

COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICE of the above named Company
has been temporarily REMOVED to
No. 5, PEDDER'S HILL,
where all communications respecting the Com-
pany's business should be addressed.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Chairman.

HONGKONG, 4th May, 1891.

S I E N T I N G,

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

HONGKONG, 18th March, 1891.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND

MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled, Apprentice, and latterly
assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE MARINE HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE.

HONGKONG, 7th March, 1891.

Dr. Knorr's

ANTI-PYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains (100).)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
mended by the medical Faculty. To be had from
every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE. Each Tin
bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR"
in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China
Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents
for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
HONGKONG, 27th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

JAYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS

COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR

ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of
these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and Large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
HONGKONG, 19th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to
produce all styles of Portraits in any weather.
CABINETS from \$5 a dozen.
CARTE DE VISITE in Colour, or Black &
White.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &
White.
IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS of HONGKONG and the
Coast Ports are always ready.

HONGKONG, 24th September, 1890.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA

DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the
COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
necessary, communication with the Undersigned
is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES
Secretary.
HONGKONG, 25th August, 1890.

Intimations.

**THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.**

41.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
42.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
43.—Anderson, G. C., Capt.
44.—Do.
45.—Arnold, Korbeg & Co.
46.—Bellios & Co.
47.—Bellios, E. R., Kingclere.
48.—Bellios, E. R., The Eyrle.
49.—Butterfield and Swire.
50.—Do.
51.—Candle, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.
52.—Central Station.
53.—C. Borneo Co., Ltd., S. S. M., Bowrington.
54.—China Mail.
55.—China Sugar Refinery.
56.—Do.
57.—Carlowitz & Co.
58.—Cowie, Dr. Alex.
59.—Daily Press.
60.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.
61.—Douglas Laprak & Co.
62.—Dodwell, F.
63.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
64.—E. N. N. J.
65.—Foster, F. T. P.
66.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
67.—Government House.
68.—Government Civil Hospital.
69.—Gordon & Co., A. G.
70.—Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.
71.—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
72.—Candle, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
73.—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road.
74.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
75.—Holmes & Roddy.
76.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
77.—Do, Seymour Terrace.
78.—Do, Bonham Street.
79.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
80.—H. & W. Dock, Aberdeen.
81.—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
82.—H. & K. W. & Godown Co., Ltd.
83.—Hughes & Esra.
84.—Hughes, E. J.
85.—Imports and Exports Office.
86.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Kerosine Gds.
87.—Jordan, Dr. G. P.
88.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.
89.—Lidd, W., Residence.
90.—Linstead & Davis.
91.—Macdonald, E., Residence.
92.—Mullat, Marti y Mitjana.
93.—Peak Hotel.
94.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.
95.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
96.—Ray, E. C.
97.—Russell & Co.
98.—Sandford, A., Agent.
99.—Sailors' Home.
100.—Scott, H., Residence.
101.—Scottish Oriental S.S. Co., Ltd.
102.—Soy Sing.
103.—Stevens & Co.
104.—Stevens, Geo. R., Residence.
105.—The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
106.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
107.—The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.
108.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
109.—Watson & Co., A. S., Ltd.
110.—Wickham, W. H.
111.—Woo Kee.
112.—Yuen Fat Hong.

The Exchange is open day and night.
A. SANDFORD,
Agent.
HONGKONG, 10th July, 1890.

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, 6th April, 1890.

For Sale.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2858

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

BIRTHS.
At Cebu, Philippine Islands, on 5th May, the wife of H. A. Macleod, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 4th May, the wife of W. B. Buzza, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

OUR OFFICIALS.

The Crown colony of Hongkong, of all Crown colonies, is unique in no other respect, is certainly unequalled in the recklessness and audacity with which the public revenue is squandered by its Executive, in defiance of public opinion and in disregard of true public needs or requirements. A glance at the paper laid on the Legislative Council table on the 10th of April last, as to the cost of official salaries, should convince even the most obtuse of the accuracy of this allegation.

Under salaries and personal allowances, the cost is—

1887	was	\$547,550.00
1888	"	512,875.00
1889	"	602,183.00
1890	"	655,233.00
1891 (estimated)	"	738,139.00

Under Public Works Department salaries and personal allowances in—

1887	was	\$49,402.00
1888	"	62,336.00
1889	"	58,139.00
1890	"	55,998.00
1891 (estimated)	"	68,460.00

Under Resident Engineer in—

1890	was	\$19,532.00
1891 (estimated)	"	22,346.00

The Revenue of the colony during the same period was as follows:—

1887	was	\$1,427,485.79
1888	"	1,557,300.03
1889	"	1,823,549.13
1890	"	1,995,220.47
1891 (estimated)	"	2,052,098.50

So that the cost of salaries and personal allowances alone averages as near as possible forty per cent. of the colony's revenue. We challenge this fiscal record to be beaten by any Government throughout the world, not even excepting the mosquito republics of Central America.

Does the ratio of increase of revenue bear any fair proportion to the increase of cost of the administrative staff and the proposed further pay-grab increase so strenuously advocated by our official class? We venture decidedly to say there is no justification for this official job; for not only are we confident that the present census will show there has been no abnormal influx of population since the last census, if the geographical position and circumstances of the colony are taken into consideration, but so far as we can judge, search in whatever direction we may, there appears to be no urgent public requirement which warrants this proposed enormous increase of official salaries. Before reviewing the position of the official departments in substantiation of our position, let us compare the cost of administration of one of the most extensive and important fiscal organizations in the world with that of this colony—we allude to the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, administered by Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., at Peking.

We conclude it will be admitted that few better organized or more efficiently administered services exist; we further claim that the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs cannot rank second either in importance or administrative weight to Hongkong, when its scope and ramifications, including Lighthouse and Statistical Departments, are taken into consideration, and its annual increase and extension of interest, as well as the fact that it controls and directs a fleet in efficiency and strength equal to any second class European power. Moreover, Sir ROBERT HART employs a far more numerous staff in his service than does the Hongkong Government, and treats them with exceptional liberality both as regards salary and leave allowances. Now, how does the cost of the administration of this efficient service, on the one side, compare with that of the vaunted Crown colony of Hongkong on the other? Let us see! In the first place Sir ROBERT HART very wisely stipulated from the first with the Imperial Chinese Government that the annual Customs estimates and expenditure should be kept secret between the Tsung-li Yamen delegate and himself. The annual accounts of the Imperial Maritime Customs, in form and precision the very models of statistical perfection, are submitted, verified and passed by Sir ROBERT HART and his high Chinese official colleagues. Hitherto it has therefore been somewhat difficult to obtain reliable information on the point, but each information is given in general

not difficult to secure, and the Foreign Legations have long been in possession of correct data upon this subject, which by a curious coincidence received conclusive testimony in 1887 after the Opium Convention of Hongkong, and when the additional income to provide for the augmentation of the revenue cruisers and their maintenance had to be petitioned for to the Throne by the Inspector-General. The following was the position of the Customs:—

1887	Tls.	20,541,393.00
1888	"	21,167,892.00
1889	"	21,823,766.00
1890	"	21,995,226.00
1891 (estd.)	"	not less than 1890

The total cost of the Customs administration before 1887 was under tael 1,250,000.00, but the additions to the fleet and extensions of the service to newly opened Treaty ports were assumed to bring it up to about tael 2,000,000.00, or under ten per cent. (10%) of the revenue collected. The ratio in comparison with the collection of revenue in European countries, bear in mind, is high, but if we come also to take into consideration the exceptional position of the Imperial Maritime Customs, its peculiar scope and effect, we are not prepared to argue that it is excessive. But a very different state of things exists in Hongkong, where forty per cent. of the colony's revenue is squandered on existing regulations, consumed in salaries and personal allowances to its servants. And now as to a comparison as to the respective efficiency of the two Services. Instead of a well-organized, orderly, energetic and economically conducted body, as in the case of the Imperial Maritime Customs, what do we see in Hongkong? Inefficiency, lack of discipline, dissuety (except in the action of a pay-grab), and waste rampant, as well as clear evidence that the colony is over-burdened by a superfluity of the official element.

The *Alamo* disaster and the Cargo boatmen's strike referred to in the hasty and ill-conceived minute of Governor Sir Vaux to the Chamber of Commerce the other day, will support the first portion of our assertion, and as regards the latter, we opine that the fact that as a rule half the official staff are on leave and the remainder manage to perform the duties of the whole, without, however, lessening the monetary burden of the colony, is proof enough. Even under this pleasant dual arrangement, we more than doubt if the officials of this colony are a whit more hard-worked than their comrades in the Civil or Military services of the country. The Secretariat, Police, Harbour, Magistracy, and Gaol rub along fairly enough with their chiefs away on pleasure bent; and wondrous to relate the Registrar-General's Department and Treasury did the same during the absence of Mr. STEWART LOCKHART, even with Mr. MITCHELL-LINER at the helm. In fact, this last named Department got along so well during the absence of its titular chief, that recent events have forced upon us the distinct conclusion that it can be safely abolished without detriment to the colony, and the work distributed over other departments with manifold advantages. The functions of the Registrar-General's department are principally confined to registering births, deaths, etc. The Protectorship of Chinese, which it arrogates to itself, is a fiction which its most recent act renders more ridiculous if it were not that the unfortunate tax-payers have to pay for the costly vagaries of the so-called Protector in his abortive attempts at harassing the Chinese. The Treasury answered well enough tucked on to the Colonial Secretaryship, and humbly we submit that it has neither gained in dignity nor public estimation since, after poor old LITTLE's death, it was unyoked by Sir WILLIAM DE VOUX to find a soft seat for a toadying and incapable protégé. Not only was the exposure, in the Post Office defalcations, of the system under which the work of this department was carried out, simply scandalous, but recent circumstances point to the evidence that at all events accountability was not a branch in that expensive curriculum which according to Mr. MITCHELL-LINER, he underwent to fit him for his post, as well as for an augmentation of salary. Officers of the Civil Service of Great Britain and of her Army and Navy accept their positions and perform their duties, as we maintain, as efficiently as the civil servants of Hongkong, without any such double-barrelled extraneous aids to perquisites as exist in the colony, and contentedly draw their meagre pittance, compared with what our colonial officials receive, but it remains for this Colony to set an example of pay-grabbing which even Senator McKENZIE across the pond would stand aghast at. It will be quite time for the colony to reward its servants when they prove themselves efficient and trustworthy.

Let there be any cavillers at the appearance of our parallel between the cost of the administrative staff of this Crown colony and that of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, let us say that our contention refers to Crown colonies generally, but Hongkong, in particular, it must be obvious, therefore, that we could not seek for an example in another Crown colony, for they are all in the same swim, and as a squeeze on the public perpetrated by one is carefully watched and finds a speedy imitation in another. Moreover, the Imperial Maritime Customs combines in all its intentions and purposes identical departments, although of a much more extensive and important character, than does this colony in its Secretariat, Audit, Harbour, Postal, Medical, and Treasury Departments. Its Lighthouse

Department, covering a coast line 1,200 miles in length, and its extensive system of buoys and beacons, etc., etc., besides no less than eight rivers, aggregating a length of 1,200 miles in addition, may safely be set against our Public Works Department. Its Statistical and Meteorological Departments we may fairly place against our Magisterial and Observatory departments. Its Preventive service, together with its fleet of excellent cruisers, will advantageously compare in scope, character, and importance with our Police and Gaol departments, and, as regards Education, the Tuan-wen-kuan will hold its own favourably against the Central School and its ramifications. So that the Judicial and the minor department of Afforestation are the only ones out in the cold in this estimate, but when we consider that ten per cent. of its revenue only is used to pay the total cost of the administration of this great and effective Chinese Customs Service, whilst no less than forty per cent. of our revenue is paid away alone in salaries towards the administrative staff of this circumscribed colony, the comparison certainly becomes significant.

HOW IT IS DONE IN HONGKONG.

Two cases were tried at the Police Court on the 28th ulto, which open out a wide field of speculation for the commercial community of Hongkong. The Chinese owners of two steam-launches engaged in plying between the China Merchants Co.'s Canton river-steamers *Kiang-kuan*, which anchors in mid-stream, and the *Praya*, were charged with carrying an excess of passengers over the number allowed by their licences. Police Constable HARRIS appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Government—not altogether a new departure in procedure at the Hongkong Magistracy, although a policeman in the rôle of lawyer is admittedly a phenomenon—but the actual prosecutor would appear from inquiries made by a representative of this journal to have been either Mr. HASTINGS, R.N., the Acting Harbour Master, or Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, superintending engineer to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, local agents for the China Navigation Co., which Company owns the *Hakow* and is substantially interested in the *Fathian*, two steamers running in opposition to the *Kiang-kuan* and other Chinese-owned vessels at present trading on the Canton river. Our Acting Harbour Master did not appear at the Police Court, and doubtless exercised a wise discretion in keeping away; Mr. JOHN MITCHELL did appear, in an informal and exceedingly mysterious character, and in our opinion it would have been just as well for himself and for the eminent firm he officially represents if he had likewise been elsewhere. Mr. MITCHELL, after the two cases had hopelessly collapsed, was good enough to vouchsafe the information that, in what he had done in the matter, he had acted as a private individual, and would reserve the right to obtain a rehearing of the cases. Even in the face of this worthy citizen's undoubted veracity and extraordinary public-spiritedness, the general opinion will be that, under all circumstances, the yarn as to his alleged disinterested proceedings as an amateur policeman in the public interest only and for no other reason is a trifle too thin, and in that opinion we are bound to agree. Let us see what Mr. MITCHELL did *pro bono publico*; and perhaps his actions will suggest some patriotic or useful aim he hoped to achieve by transforming himself for the nonce, and for this special occasion only, into quite a new and original character!

It is notorious that Mr. MITCHELL's employers, the eminent and deservedly renowned firm of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, in conjunction with their allies, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., are now engaged in fighting a desperate opposition in the passenger traffic between here and Canton with the Chinese-owned steamers *Paris*, *Kiang-kuan*, and *Tai-on*; how stiff this war to the knife is may be fairly gauged by a report that was current yesterday to the effect that the *Hankow*, Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE's floating palace, which has lately been carrying Chinese passengers at five cents ahead, was under orders to fill up with "dead-headers" until further notice. What more natural than that Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, superintending engineer to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, and one of their staunchest adherents, should in the midst of these hapless complications desire to know, out of mere curiosity of course, how many passengers the opposition boats were bringing down from the City of Rams? What more natural than his taking up a position every other day at Gier's wharf on the steamer's arrival, and carefully counting the passengers landed in steam-launches from the *Kiang-kuan*? An application for the assistance of the police in getting up this statistical record was only reasonably to be expected from a gentleman occupying Mr. MITCHELL's influential position as the representative of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, and

that this application should be supported by Acting Harbour-Master HASTINGS, as reported, and actually favorably entertained by the Police authorities, follows as a matter of course. And so on Wednesday a Hongkong policeman was apparently specially told off to assist Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE's public-spirited superintending engineer in counting the Chinese passengers landed by steam-launches from the *Hankow*'s Chinese antagonist, and at the Magistracy yesterday we found that policeman, with BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE's energetic factotum in the background, actually criminally prosecuting two Chinese owners of steam-launches on a ridiculous and utterly unfounded charge of carrying passengers in excess of their licences. And when the Magistrate contemptuously dismissed both charges, which had hopelessly broken down, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, whose legal status in the matter we fail to recognize, had the bare-faced audacity to enter the court-room and demand from his Worship the reasons why the accused had been discharged. Mr. A. G. WISE, who is not always so courteously complacent, gave the information desired, but declined to accede to the application of Mr. WORMON (who appeared for the defendants) that Mr. MITCHELL should pay the costs of the two prosecutions, basing his refusal on the ground that they were "Police prosecutions." We beg leave to remind Mr. WISE and all others whom it may concern, that the notorious, or rather infamous, so-called "Conspiracy Case," tried in the Hongkong Supreme Court last November, was the direct outcome of what was openly admitted on oath by Major-General GORDON, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, to be a Police prosecution, and that two innocent men were convicted and sent to gaol, incompetency, and flagrant neglect of duty displayed by Government officials in a "Police prosecution." It is also noteworthy that Mr. A. G. WISE, in his capacity of police magistrate, who yesterday refused to make a meddling busybody pay the costs of an impotent and vexatious prosecution which he had only too evidently initiated for reasons that are more than doubtful, on the ground that it was a Police prosecution, did not hesitate last September to commit for trial at the Supreme Court on the serious charge of criminal conspiracy two men against whom there was not a scintilla of direct evidence, and in the face of the oath of the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police that the charge alleged against these men was based on a Police prosecution for which he (Major-General GORDON) undertook the sole and entire responsibility and for which they were in no way responsible. Consistency in his legal decisions is evidently not the *forte* of this otherwise able and energetic magistrate!

But what we want to know at present more particularly is by what extraordinary licence or sleight-of-hand Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, either in his private capacity or as superintending engineer for Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, was enabled to secure police assistance in counting the passengers conveyed from Canton by the steamship *Kiang-kuan*? It seems that he had the good word of Acting Harbour-Master HASTINGS in his application to the Police authorities; how he obtained it, or how much that official *open retum* may amount to, we are not in a position to gauge with any pretence at accuracy, but we do not hesitate to say, and in no uncertain terms, that some duly authorized explanation of this most scandalous outrage ought to be at once forthcoming. If the Hongkong police are to be placed at the disposal of either Mr. JOHN MITCHELL or Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE for purposes of the kind indicated by the two cases above referred to, it will be just as well that the tax-payers of the colony should be made acquainted with the why and wherefore of this startling new departure.

THE STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION AND MR. KESWICK'S BILL.

We promised that odd conglomeration of individuals who have assumed the, to them far-reaching, but to others meaningless title of the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong, that the Hon. J. J. KESWICK's share dealing ordinance should have a fair show, and that we meant to give it a fair show. But, first of all, we should much like to know what is this Stockbrokers' Association. So far as we are able to discover, it assures nothing and conforms to nothing, beyond the assumed right to impose, for the benefit of its members, an onerous tax upon that section of the public which is weak enough and unwary enough to listen to the interested talk of a gang whose sole object is apparently to encourage speculation in order that they at least may live at ease. The main object of Mr. KESWICK's bill seems to be to provide the weak and unthinking with some; if only a small measure of protection against unscrupulous operators in shares; and because of such protection this high and mighty emanation of the other day produces an amusing parody on the fitness of things and talks of interests threatened. Whatever interests the Stockbrokers' Association may have

are of no public importance whatever, and we will proceed to prove it. Before a police notice was called into requisition to clear Queen's Road Central from an army of needy adventurers; before this childishly helpless Stockbrokers' Association assumed an inviolable right to stamp with a semblance of authority an iniquitous scale of charges, the share business of Hongkong was carried out on a fairly respectable and reasonable basis. Its evils are the creations of later years, and they have culminated in a still greater evil which is called, but is not, a Stockbrokers' Association. What does this Stockbrokers' Association provide? Is there a guarantee fund? No. Are its members sworn brokers? No. Do they "job"? It is generally believed they do "job" and on a wholesale principle. What then is the excuse for its existence, other than the imposition of a scale of charges quite without precedent? Let us take our older local companies for examples. Brokerage was based in the first instance upon the subscribed value of the shares, not upon what might actually be paid-up. Thus, Banks and Docks, with \$125 paid up, were assessed 50 cents; Sugars, Steamboats, and Ice, \$100 paid up, were conceded 50 cents, but it was a concession, as brokerage by right should have been 40 cents. Compare these brokerages with those claimed by the Stockbrokers' Association upon later issues of the subscribed value of \$50, \$25, \$10, and even \$5 per shares: Hongkong Fire \$250—brokerage \$1.00 Banks, Docks 250— " .50 Yangtze, China Fire, China Sugar, Lyons, Tientsin, Hongkong, Straits Insurance Co., Singapore Insurance, Straits Fire 100— " .25 Trust and Loan 60— " .15 Gas Company's 60— " .50 Rope Co., Bakeries, Green Island Cement, Crick's Bank, Borneo Hotels, West Point Building, H. G. Brown & Co., Kowloon Co., China, and Manila, Indo-China, Douglas Steamboats, Kowloon Lands, Steam Launch Co., Labak, Austin Arms, Peak Hotels 50— " .25 Ice Co., 25— " .50 Fenwick, Gordon, Brick and Cement 25— " .25 Marinkoff, Canton and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, Macao Steamboats, Shamson Hotels 20— " .25 Balmoral, Dairy Farms Watson & Co. 10— " .15 Campbell, Moore & Co., Electric Lights, Pung joms 10— " .10 Imuris, Rauba 6— " .10 Jelebu, Selamas 5— " .10 And here are a few curiosities: China Traders 83— " .50 Trust & Loan, Founders, Charbonnages 1314— " 2.50

The anomaly becomes even more marked when we find shares, such as Banks, costing \$350, charged with 50 cents brokerage, whilst others, such as Funjoms and Selamas, selling for \$2, are handicapped with 10 cents brokerage. The fact is this: The Stockbrokers' Association is a Trades Union or Guild, the only excuse for which is to protect its members against competition, by boycotting all freedom of action, and by such means reducing all to one dead level of mediocrity. And this is the thing that dares to emerge from the obscurity which is its only safeguard, and attack a measure that only aims at limiting the power for evil which a lax system has unfortunately introduced into share transactions. The Stockbrokers' Association, we are informed, comprises 56 members. Rating them at the lowest as earning \$250 a month each, this represents a sum of \$168,000 a year, which has to be paid out of the monthly wages of the working community of Hongkong, or out of dividends declared by the local companies. The paper stock of our local companies does not contribute to it, therefore it must come out of earnings, and if the 56 brokers representing the Stockbrokers' Association were swept into the sea, Hongkong would thereby gain \$168,000 a year. In six years the community would be one million dollars richer by not having to support a hive of unscrupulous drones, who spend the time not occupied in courting the streets in smoking cigars in the Club verandah and consuming cocktails at the Hotel bar. The dividends paid by joint-stock companies, the shares of which are quoted on this market, amount to about \$3,580,000 per annum, of which perhaps one-half may accrue to and circulate in Hongkong, so that the support of the Stockbrokers' Association amounts to nearly 10 per cent. upon the yearly income, and as net one-quarter of the capital stock is floating on the local market, or within the reach of local brokers, we may fairly and safely assume that not more than one-half the dividend on that which is negotiated reaches the hands of speculators, the other half representing a tax they voluntarily impose upon themselves for the upkeep of the Stockbrokers' Association, by whose aid they manipulate and control the market's movements. Self-interest naturally is at the bottom of the Stockbrokers' opposition to Mr. KESWICK's measure, but it has yet

to be shown that their opposition is superior to those which the Bill has framed to protect.

It is our intention to interview Mr. KESWICK on this bill, the main principles of which have been strongly advocated in our columns for many years, and when we thoroughly understand how that gentleman intends to go in placing the share business of this colony on a comprehensible basis, we shall have no hesitation in placing our views, whatever they may be worth, before the Hongkong public.

THE MAXIM GUN CORPS.

It is also serve who only stand and wait," this Colony has been possessed of two strong corps of Volunteers for the last two years. There has long been a moribund body known as Artillery Volunteers, and in May 1889 a movement was set on foot to establish a second body of amateur defenders—it was seen that the budding flower of Hongkong wouldn't go hauling mountain guns about, and as a lot of young fellows were willing to wear smart uniforms if they could get put on lighter labour some other style of soldiering had to be devised. A proposition to form a company of Rifle Volunteers was dropped with a dull plunk, as not being sufficiently aristocratic, and Major-General BRYAN EDWARDS, then Commanding the Troops here, thereupon suggested that a Maxim Gun Battery might be raised. Governor Sir Vaux thought the idea feasible, and convened a semi-public meeting at which about a dozen of a Committee were appointed to put the scheme into effect. About half that Committee have since gone away, or died, or old age, but the scheme is still alive, though torpid. At the time there was quite a lot of public enthusiasm in the matter—the Military Contribution hadn't been doubled then, and the Colony was not so generally bankrupt as it is to-day—and several citizens offered to buy guns and present them to the corps that was to be; if they might be permitted. Of course they were not—wasn't it about that time that Governor Sir Vaux discovered an El Dorado in Hongkong, and wrote a Despatch about it? So the Committee simply met, got about 130 names of volunteers, started an idea of having a mounted corps, and sent in a report to the Government. In February last year, two months later—the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council had before them a recommendation from the Governor that \$37,275 be appropriated for the purchase of twelve Maxim Guns. The cost of each gun was set down at \$2,823, with ten per cent. added for packing and other charges. The present Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. M. DEANE) stated that the offers of presentation guns could not be entertained for a moment.

From that time until Tuesday last, when the matter was re-opened in this journal, not a word further was heard on the matter by the public. The Government official who ought to know best assured, a *Telegraph* representative this morning (28th ulto), that during the past six months quite a lot of letters on the subject had been sent to the Committee, through the Hon. P. RAY, senior unofficial member. He did not, of course, for a moment deny that such communications have been sent, but as Mr. RAY never had anything to do with the Committee, and never passed them on to that body, it seems to us that the correspondence may be considered a failure. On the other hand, of course, the Committee cannot be held altogether blameless; it was their duty to have kept the matter alive, instead of which they have gradually lost sight of their functions—one or two have retired, another went home to school, two or three more left for other Colonies, and so on.

The official gentleman to whom we have referred further stated that the guns were duly ordered through the Crown Agents, and so far as he knew, paid for. General EDWARDS had inspected and passed them; and some of them would be there shortly, but whether "shortly" meant a week or six months he couldn't say. The ammunition was already here, but how much there was he didn't know, too. As regards the Mounted Volunteers there is absolutely nothing known; but they probably won't ever amount to anything. A corps formed by the local Bicycle Club would be a deal more useful, it seems to us. Indeed, we seriously question whether the scheme as a whole will not fall through. The Colony has now had quite a quarter of a century's experience of volunteering; and if the magnificent display made by the Artillery at the Queen's Birthday celebration on Monday is anything to go by there isn't as much practical patriotism here as would prevent an intoxicated Macanese, armed with a brick in the foot of a stocking, from invading our island, come, and after the outbreak of Jingfong, consequent on the arrival of the quick-firing guns, over the corps will be chiefly remarkable for the regularity with which it won't be there on drill-nights, and the uniforms will get moth-eaten; and finally the military authorities will take the whole battery away and mount it in the fort eastward, as the Duke of Connaught suggested should be done last year; and so our last state will be *no more* than our first. (Sole)

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. E. J. Aikroyd, Acting Puisne Judge.

May 28th.

THE ARCHITECT'S CHARGES CASE.

This morning the cross suits between the Shamen Hotel Co. and Mr. W. St. J. Hancock were continued.

Mr. Denton, architect, said he was engaged to prepare sketch plans for the proposed hotel on the Ice House lot. (Plans produced.) He charged \$300 for the journey, and a report involving considerable labour. This fee covered everything, and the plans were not an extra item. The plans by themselves would be \$50. For complete plans to scale and specifications he would charge 25 per cent.

Mr. Pitman, a director of the Shamen Hotel Co., said he resided in Canton. He asked Hancock last year when the goods would arrive for which the \$300 had been advanced. Witness understood him to say that the money had been returned to the Company. Later he said it had not been returned, but he would make certain decorations as a set-off against it. A few weeks later he said these things had been estimated at \$350. Mr. Roddy told him the Company could not afford it, and Mr. Hancock said he would return it. As to plaintiff's charge for rent of offices, which was used for the Marina and this Company, as to sketch plans for the Ice House scheme he had not seen any. Had only seen a "fanciful sketch," without scale or measurements.

Cross-examined.—He had not asked for the return of the \$300 before the end of 1890, because he thought the goods were coming out. The contractor substituted other materials; did not know these were paid for, as extras and obtained here. The Company at one time wanted to raise a mortgage on the property, and asked plaintiff about it, but nothing was done.

By the Court.—As to the loan of \$500 to the Company, this was a private arrangement between the contractor and Mr. Hancock, entirely outside the Company.

Mr. Roddy, solicitor, and director of the Company, said that no arrangement was made about payment for visits. He never saw any finished plans for the Ice House buildings, but preliminary plans were ordered and supplied. This item the Company certainly ought to pay. As to the bill for \$300, there had been very great objection made to the whole bill. It was not true that the directors agreed to the whole bill subject to one alteration, Mr. Hancock distinctly stated at a meeting of Marina directors that he would lend his office rent free. That applied also to the Shamen Hotel Co. As to the \$300, witness denied the statement that he made an arrangement with plaintiff.

Cross-examined.—He had absolutely no knowledge of any arrangement for \$50 per visit to Canton. He had no power to make such arrangement, and did not remember any mention of it. At the meeting of Marina directors in witness's office (referred to) he announced that the Marina and Shamen Hotel offices would have to find a new place as he was leaving. Then Mr. Hancock offered his office rent free. That applied to the Marina. Mr. Hancock being treasurer had paid himself rent, but the item was disputed.

By the Court.—He had no conversation with Hancock about the rent. He never told him that witness gave offices rent free, nor was told in reply that that was no reason for Hancock to do the same. On leaving witness's rooms the Company's office was transferred to Mr. Fraser-Smith, and he did not know why they went ultimately to Hancock's office. He was certain Hancock's office would not have been used unless he offered it gratis. Plaintiff should certainly not be paid \$50 for each visit.

To all appearance he had been assisting of his own free will on many occasions.

Mr. Skeels, another director, said that he never saw any finished plans for the Ice House scheme, but had seen the preliminary plans produced.

Mr. Hancock, recalled by Mr. Reece, said that he distinctly told Mr. Roddy he could not go to Canton for less than \$50 for each journey. He told positively ordered that complete plans had been supplied as ordered for the Ice House scheme. Mr. Fraser-Smith told him the Board approved of the bill for \$300, reduced from \$650, but never said that it was to be final. This bill was only up to the time the contract was signed. The work began shortly after. Witness had charged strictly according to the scale of the Architects Institute.

His lordship pointed out that it had been proved that the charges were at variance with custom here; and as to exceptional circumstances or arrangements, Mr. Roddy had contradicted Mr. Hancock. There should have been a distinct understanding, which he had failed to establish.

Witness proceeded to deny certain statements made by Mr. Pitman.

Mr. Robinson urged that these points had not been touched in cross-examination.

By the Court.—After the Marina meeting at which Mr. Roddy said the Companies would have to find new offices, the Hotel Co. removed to Mr. Fraser-Smith's. Mr. Barretto very greatly complained, and told his friends and offices. Witness offered his, but nothing was said about rent.

His lordship thought that, as the Company had had offices rent free, and in the absence of a definite statement, they might reasonably expect the same from Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Robinson then addressed the Court, showing that Mr. Hancock had received \$500, which was ample to cover his claim. He then asked Mr. Hancock to explain the bearing of the expert evidence adduced. He urged that plaintiff could only claim some \$700 or less, so that about \$300 should be returned.

Mr. Reece replied, maintaining that the first account had not been contested, and that it was only up to date of signing the contract, and did not cover the whole of the work. The Company had admitted the \$400, and had paid \$500 on account, leaving \$500 due on that, and the further services. The evidence against plaintiff's having supplied plans etc., as he stated, was very contradictory, and the item should be allowed. Mr. Fraser-Smith definitely said no plans were ordered or supplied for the Ice House, and that he never saw any, then it was proved that they were ordered and supplied, and some of the directors had seen them. As to rent, plaintiff had certainly not said anything to justify the Company's contention, and without a definite agreement, it would stand implied that use and occupation of an office must be paid for. But he further maintained that \$20 was the stipulated rental.

His lordship said he had not much difficulty in deciding about the accounts, but would look through the evidence on the question of rent, and deliver judgment next week.

(Before Mr. James Russell, Chief Justice.)

IN BANKRUPTCY.

June 1st.

A BROTHER IN BANKRUPTCY.—Somerset Roper came up to-day for his final examination. Mr. Master conducted the examination for the official assignee, and Mr. Roper appeared for the defendant.

The debtor gave a very long account of his dealings in shares since 1888. In some months he lost as much as \$20,000, and in other months he gained. Since 1889 he had been insolvent, but had gone on speculating in hopes of getting on his feet again.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the debtor's cheque books contained a large proportion of blank counterfoils. The debtor maintained that the cheques had not been used, but were lost or destroyed. He could not give any account of them except that they must have been destroyed. He asserted that the cheque books produced, containing blank counterfoils, were not the ones which he used, and that he could not therefore have drawn any cheque from those books, if he had wished. Every time he drew a cheque he wrote the name and figures on the counterfoil.

Continuing the debtor admitted that in November 1889 he had lost all his capital, but still made forward contracts for very large amounts involving hundreds of thousands. If the market had gone against him he would have had to borrow. Hence he borrowed \$14,000 from Mr. Ewens on no security. It was the extraordinary rise in Sugars in May, 1889, which upset all his calculations. It was only in September that his most serious losses became known to him. His last transaction was on July 2, 1889, for 450 Sugars at \$305, bought from Toog and Gubbay. He had bought and sold for Poon Pong as a friend, without making any charge for brokerage. Poon Pong lent him \$10,000 on his furniture. He played cards in the Club, for very small sums, \$100 or \$200. Bankruptcy then gave a long account of his expenditure, which his Lordship thought was very imperfect.

The examination was then adjourned for a week.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Aikroyd, Acting Puisne Judge.)

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

An action for \$626.70 was brought by the Hap Tung shop against Thomas Kerr for the value of goods and fittings supplied to him. The case first came up on Friday, when Mr. Hastings appeared for the debtor and asked for an adjournment, stating that the debtor, who carried on business as shipwright at Yau-mai, owed money to other persons, and if pressed would have to file a petition in bankruptcy. This morning nobody appeared for the debtor, and judgment was given for plaintiff with costs. Mr. Dennis represented the creditor.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held on the 29th ult., for the purpose of confirming the special resolution passed last week empowering the increase of its capital to \$600,000 by the issue of 10,000 new shares of \$50 each.

The Chairman (Mr. J. D. Humphreys) presided, and there were also present Messrs. H. Wickham, W. D. Sutton, H. Rapp, H. Humphreys, A. Mancell, J. Grant, Chan Afuk (business manager), and T. H. Talbot (secretary).

The Chairman formally proposed the confirmation of the special resolution, which he read.

Mr. Wickham seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wickham asked the Chairman when it was proposed to issue the new shares.

The Chairman said it was not proposed to issue them until the fresh capital could be usefully employed. There was sufficient money in hand to supply the immediate requirements of the business. He thought the issue would be probably in the latter part of the year. He scarcely thought it would be advisable to issue them any earlier. They would not get a dividend, but the interest for this year would be allowed on them.

There being no further questions the meeting terminated.

A FLAW IN THE GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

At the Police Court on the 29th ult., before Mr. A. G. Wise, Mr. Phillipps, barrister-at-law, applied for rehearing of the case in which Chai Kwan was found guilty of offering Manila lottery tickets for sale on the deck of the steamer *Pokien*, and was fined \$25, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, and the tickets, \$300 worth in all, were ordered to be confiscated.

His Worship said he fined the defendant under section 3 of the Ordinance, and ordered the tickets to be confiscated.

Mr. Phillipps said if his Worship would look at that section he would find it was only in a gaming house that goods were ordered to be confiscated. The Spanish Government did not sell their tickets, as was done in *Tra-la* lottery tickets sold by Chinese. His Worship had power to fine anybody selling tickets, but the law did not intend that the whole of the tickets found on the seller should be confiscated, but the one he was selling. There was only evidence of one ticket having been sold. There had been 300 tickets, \$25 in value, \$2 and an umbrella.

Mr. Phillipps said he had the right to forfeit them, but as the law had come so suddenly into force, he would ask for the return of the tickets, so that the defendant might send them back to Manila. There was no evidence of gambling, and he would ask for the return of the money and the umbrella.

His Worship said there had been no umbrella forfeited. Did Mr. Phillipps say the articles had been wrongly confiscated?

Mr. Phillipps replied that he did not, neither did the articles have been rightly confiscated. A man might have a ticket in his possession, and yet not buy or sell it.

His Worship said that under section 8 he imposed a fine of \$25, and ordered the tickets to be confiscated under section 13, where it read "any person gambling in the street" and so forth. The defendant was caught selling the tickets on board a ship, which was not a street. There was a flaw in the Ordinance, and accordingly he would now order that the tickets be returned, and also the money seized.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE.

PECULIAR PROCEEDINGS AT THE POLICE COURT.

The master of the *Wing Lee* launch was charged before Mr. A. G. Wise, at the Magistrate's Court on the 28th ult., by Police Constable Harris, who prematurely represented the Hongkong Government, with having on board eighteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, on the 20th ult. Mr. Wotton appeared for the defence.

P. C. Harris said that on the afternoon of the day in question he was on duty at Gibb's wharf. Mr. John Mitchell, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, asked to see the *Wing Lee's* licence, and requested witness to count the number of passengers. He did so, counting as passengers children carried on their mothers' backs and also those able to walk. The launch, according to his licence, could carry seventy-five passengers, and altogether he counted ninety-three, which did not include the crew, but included the baggage coolies. The launch had made fast to the wharf. He counted more than twelve coolies

as having jumped on board. In counting the passengers he included eight or ten infants in arms; possibly there might have been a dozen. Of children led by their parents he counted seven or eight. He counted each child as one passenger. It was usual not to count children under twelve years of age. If the number of children were deducted from the total, the launch would have had no passengers in excess.

His Worship said he did not think it necessary to go on with the case, and accordingly dismissed it.

The master of the *Wing Lee* launch was then charged with carrying five passengers in excess on the 20th ult., Mr. Wotton again answered for the defence.

His Worship noticing Mr. Mitchell outside the Court, suggested to Mr. Wotton that he might come in. He supposed this case was similar to the last, and Mr. Mitchell no doubt would like to hear what was going on, whilst they would see if there was any cause of ill-feeling.

Mr. Wotton said Mr. Mitchell had been telling in the dark, and he might as well continue to do so as far as they were concerned.

During the conversation Inspector Matheson went outside the Court and returned with Mr. Mitchell, who took a seat at the solicitors' table. Mr. Wotton objected to Mr. Mitchell being in Court, and that gentleman withdrew.

The case then proceeded.

P. C. Harris said his attention was drawn to the defendant's launch by Mr. Mitchell. She was licensed to carry ninety-two passengers, and he counted ninety-seven.

His Worship asked if he counted the number in the same way as in the last case?

The witness replied that he did. He did not count the coolies who jumped on board, but there were more than five.

Mr. Wotton said he thought there was no case for the prosecution. It was unnecessary to take the time of the Court up by putting questions to the witness.

His Worship said there was no case, and he would dismiss the summons.

Mr. Mitchell here again entered the Court and asked why the cases had been dismissed.

His Worship said the prosecutions had fallen through.

Mr. Mitchell said he was acting as a private individual in the matter, and would reserve the right to obtain a rehearing.

Mr. Wotton—May I ask your Worship to make an order for Mr. Mitchell to pay the costs of these cases? I think you have the power.

His Worship—No, no, no! It is a Police prosecution.

THE BANK SCARE IN MANILA.

That hysterical screech-owl who apes with becoming humbly the responsibility of "running" the *China Mail* let himself loose last night (28th ult.)—to use an expressive but vulgar saying, he was "on the job." It didn't take much to overturn the brain of this journalistic genius, but we doubt if he ever wrote himself down a greater ass than on this occasion. Here are the headings of his inane and insane twaddle:—

OUTRAGE BY THE MANILA GOVERNMENT.

\$296,000 OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK (12) EMBARGOED.

And after this outburst of patriotic and disinterested "gush," the *Fish Wrangler* man proceeds to tell his very much varnished tale. He says that telegraphic information had been received of "a most high-handed and illegal action on the part of the Manila Government," to wit, that "a sum of \$296,000 belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had been seized without any notice whatever being (12) given." *China Mail* grammar, but it will be observed, is conspicuously faulty, but as an old Scotch saying has it—"ye can expect naething finer a pig but a grunt," and we make every allowance for gutter journalism from such a source. Our contemporary writes on to state authoritatively that according to Spanish law it is necessary to give five days' notice, "but in their eagerness to get the money and to damage the English bank, the Manila authorities have set aside all regard for law," and that it is supposed the pretext for this embargo has some relation with (12) the old Jurado business which has given the Bank so much trouble.

Now, before going any further, we think it necessary, in common fairness to the Government and to Manila, to state that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to point out that the foregoing statements, made at all times by the *China Mail*, are a tissue of deliberate misrepresentations, without any substantial justification or foundation in fact, and apparently the mere outcome of specially chartered ignorance and unscrupulous venome. We have carefully inquired into these damaging allegations, and have the best authority for stating that they are absolutely false and unauthorised. The Manila Government has been guilty of no outrage whatever, and has committed no high-handed and illegal action. The Manila authorities have not forcibly seized without notice \$296,000 belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, "in their eagerness to get control of the money and to damage the English bank," setting aside all regard for law. Nothing has, in fact, been done by the Manila Government that cannot be fully justified. In the long pending suit of *Jurado v. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank*, proceedings were taken by the plaintiff and sanctioned by the Court to place an embargo—something like our writ of *forfeiture*, attachment—on a sum of money in the Bank's treasury amounting to about \$300,000. Nothing was seized, no arrests were made, and no illegal or high-handed measures carried out; by ordinary legal procedure an attachment was made of this money and the seals of the Court affixed to the lock-fast place containing the same. It is a simple matter of contention in the Court between Señor Jurado and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the action that has recently been taken by the plaintiff to obtain as much security as possible for his large claim against a foreign bank trading under the laws of Spain, is not without precedent under British jurisprudence. It will be remembered that about two years ago a sum of \$328,000 was embargoed on the same suit, and actually removed from the Bank and deposited in a local bank, where, we believe, it still remains. The shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are to be excused if they have entirely lost sight of that and other once notorious and expensive incidents in connection with this disgraceful Manila muddle, as the information vouchsafed by the Court of Directors has been meagre in the extreme and grossly unreliable.

However, to return to the special pleading (lying) of the *China Mail's* inspired oracle. He says that in all the actions that have arisen out of the Jurado litigation, the Bank has obtained the final victory. Is there a single word of truth in such a statement? Has any *Jurado* victory been obtained by either litigant? If so, why this recent legal attachment of \$300,000? And why are the \$328,000 embargoed two years ago still detained by order of the Manila Court? Señor Jurado has publicly stated on several occasions that he has obtained all the victories that have been won in these expensive proceedings, and, excepting by a most misleading and unsatisfactory letter sent to the newspapers about eighteen months ago by Mr. Thomas Jackson,

who was then acting as manager of the Bank in London, the contention of the plaintiff remains practically uncontradicted and all the evidence is in his favor. An article published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 5th May, 1890, founded on information supplied by Mr. Thomas Jackson, plainly defines the situation on that date; and so far as we can ascertain, nothing of the slightest importance has occurred since then until yesterday, when the plaintiff appears to have once more assumed offensive tactics with conspicuous success.

The *China Mail* writer saves the conduct of the Manila authorities seems incomprehensible, and he actually dares enough to suggest that it has been dictated or influenced by the "vantage" of the Manila lottery litigation. In this case, as we have already shown, the action of the Manila authorities is comprehensible enough when sensibly viewed. At one time Señor Jurado offered to settle with the Bank for \$200,000, but this offer was declined by Mr. Jackson, who doubtless acted under the instruction of the Court of Directors, and now we understand that the Bank's alleged liability aggregates something like \$300,000. Of this amount \$200,000, or thereabouts, are detained in security under the order of the Supreme Court of Manila, and we do not doubt that unless the final decision of the suit is hurried on, any further amounts in the Bank's coffers will share the same fate, and such action by the judicial authorities will be held highly justified by the Spanish Government in spite of the childish vapourings of the *China Mail* and the nonsensical appeal to the British Foreign Office by the local officials of the Bank.

The *China Mail's* "glad to learn that speedy action has been taken to bring the insolent Spaniards to their senses." This "speedy action" amounts to a telegram forwarded to Madrid and Salisbury by the Directors of the Bank, after it had been submitted to and approved of by the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong. Our well-informed contemporary also hears that "a message has been sent to stop the flag ship *Imperieuse* at Amoy." We shall watch with some curiosity the result of the action taken by the Court of Directors to assert their rights in Manila, but must confess that our anticipations, so far as the course that has been adopted is concerned, are the reverse of sanguine.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is a private trading concern carrying on business in Manila under a licence granted by the Government, and it has become mixed up through its own fault in an extraordinarily involved series of law suits, which has proved veritably expensive and troublesome, and now when it finds itself in the meshes of Spanish legal procedure, the British Foreign Office is modestly requested to forcibly interfere with a squadron of war-vessels in order to assert the alleged claims of this private corporation of traders to special exemption from the operation of Spanish law. The Bank, which is understood to be duly registered in Madrid, is a civil remedy against any illegal and unjustifiable acts to which it may be subjected in the conduct of its business, and possibly under special circumstances the Foreign Office might be induced to take up an important claim and make it a matter of diplomatic contention with the Spanish Government; but to talk of sending the *Imperieuse* to Manila and manufacturing a *casus belli* out of the fact that an English bank has, under legal process, been put to considerable inconvenience by the Manila authorities, is too ridiculous for serious consideration. Had any important outrage been committed on British subjects the question would have assumed quite another aspect, but to threaten a friendly nation with a hostile visit from British men-of-war to settle a very unsavoury private dispute between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Señor Jurado is a policy that is scarcely calculated to find favor even with a Jingo Government.

A RUSSIAN EMIGRANT SHIP.

The Russian transport *Kostroma* arrived at Singapore on the 21st ult., having on board, in addition to some two hundred soldiers and cabin passengers, 887 peasants bound to Vladivostok to assist in the colonization of Siberia. The *Kostroma* proceeded to the Borneo Wharf to take in coals. She is a fine-looking steamer of 2,780 tons register, and is unarmed.

The *Strait Times* of the 22nd says:—This morning the emigrants were allowed ashore for an hour or two, together with a large part of the crew. The officers are generally fine-looking men in uniforms that tend to show off their proportions to advantage. The crew, in their loosely fitting garments and top boots, look sturdy and powerfully built fellows. The emigrants are as quaint-looking specimens of humanity as can well be conceived, and were a source of absolute amusement to the Asiatics. The peasants did not appear to be uncleanly, and remained for the most part in the vicinity of the wharves. The men and women seem to be fairly equal proportions, while there are a large number of children. These poor people are uncouth in face, gesture, and clothing. They are in their national costume, and it is hard to believe in the majority of cases that they have changed their apparel since leaving Odessa. One of the first things that strike the observer is the apparent absolute lack of cleanliness among them. Their faces are filthy, and few of the women have a few dirty clothes from somewhere, and with their skirts tucked up in the fashion adopted by a native when he wants to wade thigh-deep, were busily washing them in the salt water. These Russian peasant women are not prudish; they let their blouses fly open without restraint, and their exposure of their lower limbs is reckless and general; and coming from their bathing in lagoons, with some of the men, in a state of nudity. Larine's article in the *Forfeiture Review*, a while ago, was received more or less incredulously; those who visited the *Kostroma* this morning will place faith in his assertions, so far at least as the peasant classes are concerned.

One could not, but be struck too with the vacant and utterly expressionless faces of many of these future colonists. Centuries of degradation and ignorance have done their work and there is less intelligence displayed in the face of the average Russian peasant than there is in that of a trained chimpanzee; and it was painful to notice that this dejected appearance, which reminded us forcibly of the expression of a jaded animal, was apparent in a large measure in the smallest of the children. At about 10.45 a petty officer came ashore and shouted out some show of spirit, they huddled back to the ship like a flock of hard-driven sheep.

Our reporter went on board and, with temerity perhaps worthy of a better cause, visited the emigrants' living and sleeping quarters. Language is inadequate to describe this part of his experience. The quarters were open and yet the atmosphere was oppressively fetid and disgusting. If the imaginative reader can conceive the odor arising from the receiving room of a Chinese laundry, one part of which is used as a repository for partly cured *blackleg*, he will have some faint idea of it. That filthy insect which Mark Twain facetiously describes as the "sawdust" was there, and, with some of his larger and more atrocious brethren, peopled

into the most secret interstices of the clothing of the wretched victim.

This account is not exaggerated, the writer has no wish to be "realistic," compared with these Russian emigrants a ricksha coolie looks refreshingly clean; our emigrant ships have been bad enough, as any one who has visited one of them at Plymouth can testify, but the difference between a wild Hibernian, with all his pleasing attributes, bound to Queensland, and a Russian peasant on his way to develop Siberia is wide indeed.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

Commenting on the disturbances in the northern river ports, the *N. C. Daily News* of the 20th ult. says:—

The very full accounts with which our correspondents have furnished us leave nothing untold of what occurred at the recent riot at Wuhu, and they confirm our hypothesis that the Secret Societies are at the bottom of these outbreaks. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the attack on the Roman Catholic property was a mere local outbreak, motivated by suspicion of the objects of the Fathers in collecting money for their Orphanage. It was, we are assured, an incident in a very much more serious and widespread scheme; and the popular suspicion, as well as the readiness to plunder and pillage of the rowdies of whom Wuhu is a centre, were only tools used by the leaders of the Secret Societies, of which the famous *Kolao Hui* is the most important. It will, of course, have been noted that the Wuhu outbreak was not an isolated affair. It was preceded by an outbreak at Yangchow, which was stopped by the efforts of the officials, and has been followed by threatened outbreaks at Nanking, which was all stopped in time by similar means, the local authorities being stimulated to activity by the Viceroy at Nanking. In fact, the whole Yangtze valley, from the junction of the Han with the Yangtze down to Chinkiang, is, we are assured, seething with excitement.

It is stated some time ago that the death of the Viceroy Tcheng was to be the signal for a succession of outbreaks at the river ports. The plotters were willing, in consideration of the popularity with all ranks and classes of Chinese, the magic of his name, and his services to the country, to be quiet during his lifetime; and he was there at Nanking, the very centre of the disaffection which exists all over North-China, and especially in the Yangtze valley. The Chinese army and the troops at Nanking especially, are, we are told, full of sedition, and the secret societies number many officials and some important officials on their rolls, some being in high and responsible positions. It has been noticed, of course, that the mob at Wuhu were led by well-dressed men, provided with flags, who took no part in the actual destruction of property, but confined themselves to directing the attack. These are not the men who believe that the French Fathers make medicine of children's eyes, or that Chinese Catholic nuns can make children deaf and dumb by patting their heads, though it suits them very well to make use of these stories to excite the "ignorant persons" of whom the Viceroy talks in his telegram to the German Acting Consul-General here. The mob are the tools of these men; they are led by the rowdies and thieves and discharged soldiers whom the secret society men have always at hand; but two-thirds or more of the rabble are merely sight-seers, brought to the scene by curiosity, and naturally ready to annex whatever they can when they see the plundering beginning.

It is a noticeable thing that in these riots no foreign life has been seriously in danger so far, because these outbreaks are not ultimately directed against foreigners. Their object is the embroilment of the government with foreigners, as a step towards the overthrow of the government and the dynasty. Men who know Hankow and the temper of the people of the three cities, Hankow, Yangchow, and Wuchang, were gravely apprehensive that there would be a serious riot when the Czarévitch was there; but Chang Chih-tung is an able and determined man, and he was on his mettle; and although he is not personally fond of foreigners, and very few high officials are, he was determined that there should be no trouble. After a riot is not the leaders that are punished, for they have often high connections that make it more discreet for the officials to leave them alone; it is some of the unfortunate common people who took part in the affair without even knowing what their leaders were driving at.

We dwell on this not, perhaps, because it needs this explanation, but because it shows how important it is that the river ports should not be unprotected as they have been of late. While there have been as far as no foreign lives sacrificed in these outbreaks, that may count, if the Secret Societies do not obtain their aim by destroying property. If, as we believe, these outbreaks are directed more against the government than against foreigners, it is a kindness to the government to keep foreign men-of-war on the Yangtze, and thus prevent these riots. The present government of China is not all we should wish it to be, but we do not believe that we have anything to gain by another rebellion, and it is the secret societies effected their purpose, the result would probably be years of anarchy and civil war. If we send our gunboats up the river for the preservation of order, we are assisting the government and the officials; if we withdraw them, for fear of wounding somebody's susceptibilities, we are encouraging the government's worst enemies.

Our rulers have no right to leave the defence of these river ports to the hands of the natives, who are only property of foreigners to soldier inside out, and join the mob's looting. If there is to be no bad. H.E. Liu Kun-yi, the present Viceroy at Nanking, was sent there on T'eng Kuo-chuan's death, after nine years' retirement, because the government thought it dangerous to send any but a Hunan man to look after the Hunan braves who compose the Nanking garrison; and this is what feeling thinks of the spirit of some of our rulers. The proclamation of which we print a translation this morning shows that though the outbreak at Wuhu is stopped for the present, the T'atals have done nothing to overawe the leaders, and we seriously counsel Admiral Richards in the interest alike of the foreigners at the river ports and the Chinese government, to reinforce the very small British squadron in these waters.

The latest news from Nanking is that the Methodist Girls' School was attacked yesterday (25th) by the Chinese rabble, led by the *Kolao Hui* men, and pillaged of its contents and then fired. Several of the other mission buildings in the neighbourhood were attacked by the rioters, and would have been demolished had not a body of Chinese soldiers been at length despatched by the Viceroy to the scene of the disturbance, only after several appeals for protection had been addressed to him by the missionaries. Eventually the mob was dispersed by the soldiers, and at 11 o'clock this morning a telegram was received here stating that all was quiet. At the time of the outbreak there was no foreign man-of-war nearer than Chinkiang.

It would seem that on Sunday the missionaries were notified semi-officially that their premises would be burnt down yesterday, and that it would be advisable to send the women and children away. Accordingly some twenty ladies

missionaries, including all the ladies and children connected with the various English and American missions, took passage by the *Kiangsu* yesterday, but that was before the riot actually broke out, we believe. They arrived here to-day. Application was made by the various missionary bodies to the local officials for protection, but no steps were taken to prevent the outbreak. The movement at Nanking, unlike its predecessor at Wuhu, does not appear to have been directed against any one body of missionaries in particular, but the French fathers took the precaution of sending the boys at their school away to their respective homes. It is believed that the Secret Society men have so "terrified" the Viceroy that he was afraid to move till forced, and this only would account for his inactivity in the matter.—*Mercury*.

The *N. C. Daily News* correspondent, writing on the 25th ult., says:—I have been very sceptical as to any real trouble here at Nanking until yesterday afternoon, when we received warning from two separate sources, both official, that the danger is real and imminent, that the threatened riot will take place on Wednesday next as arranged. We were advised too in a semi-official way that the soldiers are unreliable, the T'atals of the Foreign Office out of the city, and that there may be doubts as to the ability of the officials to protect us, and that as a measure of safety our wives and children should be sent away. Such a step may unfortunately encourage the rioters, but as our Consuls have so far been unable to furnish us a gunboat, and there are not hulks here to do so, as at the open ports, it seems unwise to neglect this warning and advice. Consequently the ladies and children are planning to leave the city to-day. The male part of the community, with one or two unavoidable exceptions, remain here. We look daily for the *Palos*.

When the residents at Nanking found it necessary to leave that city on Monday (25th) at noon, the rioters did not attempt to molest them, but allowed them to go away quietly. Nobody even called them "foreigners" during their long journey to the river. There was a disturbance at the M. E. Mission, but the foreigners were not personally molested. Of what happened afterwards, later in the afternoon, we have not yet had full particulars. The French priests, fearing that their telegrams to Shanghai would not reach their destination, sent one of their number on to Chinkiang.

A telegram was received from Nanking by the *Mercury*, on Tuesday evening last:—All quiet. Several important arrests have been made. The Viceroy has been most prompt in using vigorous measures. It is rumored that more trouble may be expected.

The Shanghai Magistrate, says the *Mercury* of the same day, has issued another proclamation threatening the natives with severe penalties in case they are guilty of any acts of hostility towards foreigners, particularly towards missionaries of all denominations. This is in consequence of a further batch of threatening placards directed against missionaries and of a revolting nature having been posted both here and at Sincow. From the outlying mission stations many of the ladies have come into the Settlement to-day, as this is the date mentioned in all the placards as fixed for the disturbance. But the four foreign men-of-war in port, and the Volunteers on the warpath, and last but not least, the prospect of a downpour of rain to-night, we think the programme will have to be unavoidably postponed for the present.

Volunteers were reminded by the *N. C. Daily News* of Wednesday last of the importance of

SIR JOHN WALSHAM AS THE
"ROI FAINEANT."

The following correspondence has been forwarded for publication:

Amoy, 13th February, 1891.

SIR,—We beg to bring to your notice a case which we think may prove of some interest to those connected with the large shipping trade of the Port, and should you agree with us as to the importance of the case as a precedent we would ask the assistance of your Chamber in bringing the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State, or having a question asked in Parliament about such a step being necessary in order to elicit a reply.

The steamship *Emeralda* arrived in the outer Harbour of this Port after nightfall on the 10th May 1887. She was at once boarded by a party of Customs searchers who with the assistance of the master of the vessel discovered 97 balls of opium concealed in the forepeak, with the evident intention of being smuggled. The Commissioner of Customs held that under Article 48 of the Treaty between Great Britain and China the Customs authorities had power to prohibit the vessel from further trading.

We protest against this interpretation of the meaning of the clause, and contend that the term "concerned in smuggling" is not applicable to such cases as the one referred to, for it would be unjust to hold a vessel so heavily liable for the irresponsible act of some individual passenger or member of the Chinese crew, especially when there is no question as to the officers of the steamer being implicated, and for an act injurious to the ship's interests, inasmuch as the vessel of her freight. The Commissioner of Customs decided that in place of enforcing the full penalty he would inflict a fine on the vessel and that the case should be referred to the High Authorities at Peking for decision as a precedent. We paid the fine under protest in order to avoid any detention of the ship, and the following is an extract from the Commissioner of Customs' letter, dated 13th May 1887, addressed to us acknowledging receipt of the money and stating the terms on which the sum was paid:

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing me under protest a cheque for \$150, equivalent to, say, HK \$71, 100 in respect of the case arising out of the seizure of opium on board the steamship *Emeralda* on the night of the 10th instant."

"The Customs Authorities, having decided to hold the ship liable under the 48th Article of the British Treaty for being concerned in smuggling, have agreed in lieu of enforcing the full penalty provided—prohibition from trading further—to accept a deposit of the above sum, which will be treated as a fine and retained, and which will be the case will be referred, shall decide that the 48th Article of the Treaty is, or is not, applicable to the present case."

We placed our case before Sir John Walsham, Bart., H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, on 16th May 1887, and although nearly four years have elapsed, we are unable to obtain even an acknowledgment of our petition. On the 17th February 1891, the Commissioner of Customs appropriated the money lodged by him to his Amoy Customs fines and confiscations account, and in spite of our repeated applications through H.B.M.'s Consul at this port, for some information as to whether any decision has been arrived at by the High Authorities at Peking, we cannot extract any reply from H.B.M.'s Minister, and we submit that as the question of the vessel's liability was referred to him for decision he was acting judicially, and consequently it is most unreasonable that he should neglect even to inform us of his decision.

The action of H.B.M.'s Minister has practically confirmed the view held by the Customs Authorities and we now submit for the opinion of your Chamber, the question, whether the course pursued of H.B.M.'s Minister in this instance has not established a precedent, of increasing unfairly the responsibilities of Ship Owners and whether some reply should not be demanded to us how far the 48th article is applicable to such cases as the one we have now placed before you.

We are, &c.,

(Sd.) TAIT & CO.

The Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Amoy.

AMOI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Amoy, 28th February, 1891.

MY LORD,—At a special meeting of the Amoy Chamber of Commerce held on 14th instant it was unanimously resolved to send to your Lordship the enclosed correspondence in reference to a fine imposed on the British steamer *Emeralda* by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China.

After careful discussion this step has been taken on the following grounds, viz:—Firstly—because this Chamber considers the rendering of claims of the Treaty of Tientsin adopted by the Chinese Customs in this matter is both against its letter and spirit, and that this case if allowed to pass unchallenged forms a precedent that menaces the entire British shipping trade in China. Secondly—this Chamber is anxious to bring to your Lordship's notice the fact that repeated appeals to H.B.M.'s Minister in China in a matter of vital importance to British shipping interest fail to elicit any response whatever from him, and that any unsatisfactory state of affairs, in their opinion, calls for the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

The Chamber craves your Lordship's careful attention to this matter as it considers any new or strained reading of existing Treaties a danger to Foreign Trade in the East and it moreover considers that the correspondence annexed shows that a very high-handed act of injustice has been perpetrated by the Maritime Customs of China on a British firm, and that the rendering of claims without the slightest heed being paid by the British Minister to their appeals on the subject and that they are therefore entitled to such redress as your Lordship can afford them.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) FRANCIS CASS,

Deputy Chairman,
To the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs, &c., &c., London.

AMOI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Amoy, 21st March, 1891.

SIR,—I beg to hand you a copy of a letter addressed to this Chamber by Messrs. Tait & Co. on the subject of a fine of HK \$71, 100 imposed by the Customs here on the s.s. *Emeralda* in May 1887, and against which they have appealed to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking without avail or having the case taken any notice of whatever.

In the general interest of all connected with the shipping trade in China, this Chamber resolved to take the matter up by placing the whole correspondence before the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which was done on 28th ultimo, and I enclose you a copy of the letter.

Considering the important bearing the matter has on shipping interests throughout China, and how those interests are threatened by the apathetic indifference displayed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in dealing with it, this Chamber feels justified in begging your co-operation and trusts that you will likewise

address the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in support of our action.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) FRANCIS CASS,
Deputy Chairman,
The Chairman, General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Hongkong, 13th April.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed communication of the 13th March, having reference to the action of the Chinese Customs in imposing a fine on the steamship *Emeralda* for an alleged breach of Customs regulations, and to the position assumed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking towards British interests in China, over which he is supposed to watch.

The above letter was laid before the Committee of this Chamber at their last meeting and, accepting your views of the position both as regards the construction to be put on the 48th Clause of the Treaty, and the strange display of apathy on the part of the British Minister, they have decided to follow your suggestion and address the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) F. HENDERSON,
Francis Cass, Esq., Deputy Chairman, Amoy
General Chamber of Commerce.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—The Amoy General Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to your Lordship a copy of their despatch to your Lordship of the 23rd February, having reference to the reading of clause 48 of the Treaty of Tientsin between Her Britannic Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of China as applied in the case of the steamship *Emeralda*, and also commenting on the treatment of the attempts at redress by the agents of the steamer received at the hands of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking.

In support of the opinions expressed by the Amoy Chamber of Commerce the Committee of this Chamber beg most respectfully to bring to the notice of your Lordship that they entirely agree with the views set forth in the Amoy correspondence, and as both matters referred to directly affect commercial interests in China, trust your Lordship will be pleased to give our joint opinions favourable consideration.

If the interpretation which the Imperial Chinese Customs seek to place upon clause 48 of the Treaty is admitted, it throws, in the opinion of this Chamber, much heavier responsibilities upon the captains and owners of vessels on board which cases of smuggling have occurred (often by persons entirely unconnected with the vessel) than was contemplated when the Treaty was framed. According to their reading the vessel is liable to heavy fines and to the still more serious penalty of being interdicted from trading for a breach of Customs laws with which neither the Captain nor the crew may have in any way been connected, and which the utmost vigilance on their part might have failed to disclose. So ingeniously expert are the Chinese in the evasion of duties that they even constantly baffle the professional searchers attached to the Customs, particularly with a commodity so easily handled as opium. In the particular case of smuggling which has given rise to this correspondence it should be specially noted the seizure was made through the assistance of the master of the vessel.

The position of indifference assumed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Peking towards those over whose interests he is supposed to watch, is a point which this Chamber considers ought not to be passed over in silence. The apparent want of any interest in the complaints of British subjects displayed by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in this case seems inexplicable, and if persisted in may lead to most serious consequences to British interests in China. In conclusion, this Chamber ventures to express a hope that your Lordship will not allow this matter, which closely affects not only those engaged in trade but all other British residents in China, to pass unnoticed.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. MACKINTOSH,
Chairman.

To the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to wait upon you with the accompanying letter, in triplicate, addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having reference to an alleged case of smuggling on board the steamer *Emeralda*, and to request that his Excellency the Governor will be good enough to forward the same by the outgoing mail.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. HENDERSON,
Hon. W. M. Deane, M.A., C.M.G., Acting
Colonial Secretary.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final battle for the honours of our local Lawn Tennis Championship, between Mr. W. H. Wallace and Mr. G. S. Coxon, took place at the Cricket Ground on Saturday afternoon, last, in the presence of a large number of interested spectators. Notwithstanding a report that he was a bit "off colour" Wallace was generally fancied, and offered a shade of odds against the redoubtable sporting Benedict failed to find takers. The ground was in fair order, albeit a trifle slippery in places from the previous night's rain, but with no advantage one way or the other, and at the afternoon was cloudy, with nothing but a breeze from old Set, the competitors entered the arena on strictly equal terms. "May the better man win" was the wish expressed on all sides as the gladiators prepared for the fray, and that the better man did win—for Coxon played a fast and rattling game throughout—there cannot be the slightest doubt.

Play commenced at 4.15, a few drops of rain falling as Coxon won the toss and elected to start at the City Hall end.

Wallace started the service and quickly won the first three games, both players playing chiefly from the back of the court. Coxon won the fourth game and then Wallace won the next three in succession, making the score 6 to 1 for the first set.

On changing ends Wallace again went away with the lead, winning three games off the reel, but Coxon suddenly pulled himself together and playing up in grand style won the next five games, Wallace appearing to tire or else to underestimate his opponent's play. With the score at 5 to 3 in Coxon's favor, Wallace made a great effort, playing in his very best form and winning the next four games, thus making the score two sets to love.

Very little volleying was done by either player, the softness of the ground preventing a near approach to the net and forcing the players to keep to the back of the court.

In the third set the favor fell "greatly to pieces," and Coxon, playing very steadily and having the best of luck, won the set amidst much applause by 6 to love. On again changing ends Wallace came out in his true form, and playing splendidly won the set by six games to one, and the Championship by three sets to one.

Owing to the comparative softness of the ground very little volleying was done by either player; they very rarely approached the net,

and kept well to the back of the court. Wallace played in his usual correct and effective style, and throughout showed superior strength to his opponent; but there can be no doubt that G. S. Coxon is a very dangerous player, and with more practice would probably hold his own against all comers.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

On the afternoon of the 1st instant a fairly numerous section of Hongkong residents went skywards as far as Mount Austin, for the purpose of seeing for themselves what manner of thing had resulted from the scheme that has been hatching for over two years—the scheme to supply the colony with a sanatorium and family hotel, whither quiet and respectable members of the community could flee for rest from the toils and dissipation of the city, safety from its perils to health, and immunity from its mountainous tariffs. The inaugural dinner was quiet and thoroughly satisfactory, for it is the motto of Mr. Robert Isherwood, the manager, to so cater as to give a new and better service to the best of the senses, and to the best style.

Most of the party were subsequently conducted by the courteous manager over the establishment. It was well worth the trouble to inspect the various departments and note the admirable arrangements. The object that the architects, furnishers, and decorators have kept constantly before them has been to ensure comfort, and there can be no doubt as to their success. The foundations are solid, the construction is of the best, the interior is at all times, the view is magnificent, and the Tramway terminus quite conveniently near. The entrance is bold and imposing, and the hall spacious. To the right is a commodious bar and smoke-room, beyond which is the billiard-room, containing two fine tables. To the left of the hall are the dining salons. The first is a charming parlor designed for private parties, of not more than fifty; it is elegantly furnished in taste, artistically adorned, and is well adapted for the reception of the public dining-room. It is probably the largest and certainly the finest in the Far East. The style of decoration is simple and yet imposing—there is an air of luxury and refinement about it which is usually only seen in large mansions or a leading London club. There need be no complaints as to the service—"boys" innumerable are in attendance, and, rare merit, they are civil.

It is a golden rule in the East never to go into the kitchen, for the altar of the native cook is usually set up under the eaves of the house. In this case, however, the kitchen is a positive pleasure to wander through the pantry, to see the spotlessly-clean pantries, the great ranges, with all their modern appliances for steaming, grilling, etc., etc., the hermetically sealed floors and walls which defy the fiercest blizzards, and so on. The solitude for the comfort of guests is shown wherever one looks. At what must have been considerable expense verandahs have been erected outside the house to enable the guests to enjoy their dinner without intrusion in the rooms and corridors; a hot water is laid on everywhere, the bedrooms and sitting-rooms are spacious and furnished with regard to both comfort and appearance; the lighting is installed on a liberal scale; and a bill has been obliterated that tennis courts and a promenade might be provided. A considerable number of residents are already staying there, and when the comparatively low terms are more generally known the demand for the remaining accommodation will without doubt be fierce and frenzied. We wish Mr. Isherwood's undertaking every success. Messrs. Danby, Leigh, and Orange were the architects, Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. had charge of the furnishing, and Mr. W. S. Martin invested the whole with artistic merit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

A RAPID RATEPAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The community of Hongkong is filled with admiration of the able and energetic manner in which the Council has set to work under the Acting Governor, and has introduced ordinances which deserve to rank side by side with *Magna Charta* in the record of the world's great laws. Now they have done quite enough to make the century remarkable, and of this world would use them up. They might climb down and do something useful—say an Ordinance to prevent ricksha coolies shouting "Sha" more than thirty times at one man on one occasion; or a law similar to the Estates Managers Ordinance, which would give the Council discretionary powers over servants, earning less than \$10 a month, so that the China boy is not boss of the house; or again, our Council might stoop to consider whether a scale of sumpans fares posted on Pedler's Wharf would not be of use to strangers; and whether it is any use spending money to maintain a signal station among the clouds, where for nine hours per day the sun is entirely obscured by thick banks of fog. But all this the Council cannot reply. It is too busy passing Ordinances to give other ordinances. It is too busy with its own affairs as it had come into force on some day they didn't; and making it penal to run away with the fairs, or make faces at them; and preventing abuses connected with the erection of public latrines (though nothing is said as to their non-erection); and such great and burning questions are occupying the Council's time. Would you have them do some work?

Yours, etc.,

GOGGLES.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1891.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK IN MANILA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the accounts in the press of the last day or two respecting the seizure by the Manila Government of nearly quarter of a million dollars belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I am not in a position to comment authoritatively on the matter, and I do not pretend to understand the mysterious litigation which this embargo is supposed to be founded upon, but I do know something of the Manila Government, and I rather fancy that they have over-reached themselves at last. In your last night's issue you seem to regard their action as justified by law. I have discussed the Bank's position with one or two of the leading lawyers in the Philip lines, and even they don't pretend to know to what autocratic extent the powers of the Government there, under the alleged "laws" in force, cannot go. To my mind the Bank deserves the strongest possible support of the British Government—the fact that they have grossly mismanaged things in the past is no argument against their being protected now, when they have a *hush stand* in Manila, and if this rumor about the *Impudent* being sent down there is correct, it may perhaps relieve the British Government to know, the step will have my fullest approval.

The fact is the Manila authorities have been carrying on their high-handed proceedings quite long enough. They have in the past arrested, and actually imprisoned, the manager of the branch of the Bank there, they have removed hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Bank of

Manila, they refused the commonest justice to the Bank's legal representatives, allowing a half-caste magistrate of the lowest grade to deal with the case as he listed, and altogether evincing a strong desire to drive the Directors here into closing their branch establishment.

If the *Impudent* went round and saved the Spaniards the long-contemplated trouble of pulling down the ancient fort on the Pasig, by blowing them into the moat, it would only be a well-merited retribution. That sounds like tall talk, I know, but I will try to justify it. In 1762, Pitt's Government declared war against Spain, France, and Naples, which nations had entered into an alliance against British arms. The West Indies were first captured, and then a fleet of sixteen frigates sent to Manila, which they very quickly occupied. Negotiations for peace were prolonged through the duplicity of the priests, and a bombardment became necessary, after which an armistice was arranged by the Government at home, and the British withdrew on condition that four million dollars were paid as indemnity. That trifling amount still remains unpaid!

Now I ask you, Sir, if it is unreasonable to think of again resorting to arms, considering that our title to the country is still good, and considering that our legitimate interests there are in perpetual danger? Why, not only can you not go to Manila without a passport and a lot of utterly vexatious restrictions unknown in any other civilized country, but you actually can't leave it without one—and if you exhibit any anxiety to get away you have to bribe right and left to get it, even then. If a British subject is in trade there, he is constantly liable at any moment to have his property arbitrarily seized under the most shallow pretences, because the Philippines have a code of laws of their own which, like the peace of God, passeth all understanding. So far as I can gather, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have tried all ways of conciliation—they have suffered official robbery uncomplainingly, conformed to most despotic regulations framed only to bleed them, and I think they have a right now to appeal to the protection of the flag.

Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1891.

[We have our own opinion as to this *aux armes* style of treating what is, after all, only a commercial dispute; what that opinion is we state in another column.—Editor, H.K. Telegraph.]

THE OVERCROWDING OF STEAM LAUNCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—It was with something like wonder and astonishment that I read your leader in last night's *Telegraph*. I had your premises been correct, you would have been quite justified in coming to the conclusion you did, but from your own personal knowledge of me I am disappointed to find you impute such motives as you have done in this case. I might have given the retort courteous to much you have said, but will content myself with simply stating the facts as they occurred.

I would first, however, most emphatically deny that either of the companies with which I am connected had anything to do with my action in this matter. I had no instruction from them, and have the best grounds for believing that had I acted from the base and unworthy motives assigned to me, I should have been severely reprimanded. The facts are as follows, and would have come out in evidence, but for the fact that for some inscrutable reason I was not allowed to enter the witness box:

I was coming from Yau-mat-ti in my own launch, intending to land at Gibb's Wharf, when I saw two launches perfectly black with human beings and, as I thought, racing with each other. They were rolling so badly that, with my recollection of seeing the *Wah-ye* turn over, I thought a similar accident might again occur. I called the attention of a *li-hong*, in charge of a water police boat, to the dangerous condition of both launches, but he simply looked over his shoulder, and pulled away in the opposite direction. I landed at Gibb's Wharf, and asked the European constable whether he counted the passengers by the ferry launches. He said, "No." I asked him then if he had no instructions to do so? His answer was again, "No." I then sought the help of the Chinese police, and said I had no authority to give any. He then asked me to assist him, which I did. The European constable, the *li-hong*, and myself, agreed as to the number on each launch. I then suggested he should see their licenses and so ascertain whether or not they were actually carrying an excess of passengers, with the result that we found one had seven, and the other eighteen in excess. In addition, each of them had an amount of luggage that would have weighed at least three times the number of passengers they were licensed for. It was only at sight of this luggage that I came to see that had come from the *Kiangwan*. It is not true that any one, either coolies or watchmen, boarded either launch before we counted the passengers, or that children, either on back or led by hand, were counted, and if any one will go to the trouble to investigate for himself he will find that the coolies seeking employment go off by the empty launch returning and loading with the passengers. There was not a soul on the wharf but the European constable, the *li-hong*, and myself, when the launches referred to came alongside. I went at once and reported to Captain Hastings that there had been a breach of harbour regulations, which he promised to attend to. I think the *Telegraph's* remarks with regard to him are not only uncalculated for and incorrect, but in the very worst taste. Captain Hastings is acknowledged by every one to be one of the most straightforward and at the same time obliging officials we have in the Service. It is not true that he was not a member of the Council at the meeting of these cases were supposed to be tried. If I mistake not, he was on the Bench while the first case was on.

The questions as to why the captains of the launches were not charged till a week after the alleged offence, and why the Inspector of the district or the Crown Prosecutor did not take charge of the case, instead of leaving it to an almost illiterate policeman, whom I may judge from the shouting of Mr. Wotton, which could be heard even in the courtyard, was frightened out of his senses, and why the *li-hong* and myself were not called, save yet to be answered. If we had been called, and our evidence had been taken, it would have strengthened the Magistrate's hands in arriving at a decision, which decision, under the circumstances, I cannot but regard as a gross miscarriage of justice. There are matters connected with these cases which it is not necessary to refer to here, but which may become a subject of official enquiry.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MITCHELL.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1891.

THE BANK TROUBLES IN MANILA.

The *Zafra* arrived from Manila yesterday morning, but brought no exchanges later than the 24th May, so that we are unable to say what is the Spanish version of the trouble with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's branch there. No official information is obtainable on this subject, but from what we can gather from last

week obtained legal authority to impose \$300,000 as security for the damages he is claiming for the illegal imprisonment. Armed with this he went to the Bank—which is situated in a narrow lane near the river-side—accompanied by a number of soldiers, and several block-carriers. As they entered the Bank Mr. Townsend, the manager, slipped out at the back and fetched his lawyer around. When they came they found the soldiers behind the counter, busily counting all the dollars in the place—some \$300,000 altogether. The Bank's lawyer entered a protest against the illegal procedure, and as the soldiers were getting tired of counting anyhow they compromised matters by declaring an embargo on the whole amount, whatever it might be. In pursuance of that they wanted to shut the premises up, but the manager went away with the keys of the outer doors, and left the premises to their fate. Until the *Zafra* left, therefore, the Spanish authorities were in the predicament of having an open house, littered with a quarter of a million dollars, to protect. For fear of personal risks the keys were passed around amongst the English residents in turn, each man taking them for a while and passing them on in the style of "hunt the slipper." In the meantime the Bank's business, of course, is entirely suspended, pending legal action.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MANILA.

(The Rime of the Moderns Mariners).

Shall I tell you all that happened when we went to war with Spain.
When we got the Bank's three hundred thousand dollars back again.
And Manila was bombarded to wipe out the awful stain?

—No! Spare us.

I will first recite the cause of all the trouble, and relate
How the Bank had lost a lawsuit, and the ex's were so great
That they telegraphed to England, to the Secretary of State

—Spare us.

The result of their despairing cry was quick and sure relief—
The British fleet was sent to teach the Philipinian thief
And I must insist on telling you of their exploits in brief

—No, spare us.

I will then unfold the story how the old *Impudent*
Came to sail across the ocean on an all-destroying cruise
And how Spain contrived her noble eastern colonies to lose.

—Spare us.

Shall I state how their old lugger *Philippine* (the old crank
That was bought to save the Carolinas from the Germans) sank
Before the awful cannonade commanded by the Bank?

—Spare us.

Well, in point of fact it didn't, for they'd sold the frigate,
To Spain sometime last Autumn—now they wish they never had,
For they're never now to save them from the Bank they've made so mad.

—Oh! spare us.

But I'll get you just to listen to the narrative—I must—
How the Union Jack was flying, while the niggers licked the dust,
Or were going to, when the poor *Impudent's* boilers burst!

—Spare us.

Now, endure a little longer, while I next proceed to tell
How the other ships prepared to give Manila shot and shell,
But the guns were of the "pooner" type, and now they're gone to Davy Jones

—Spare us.

Shall I tell you what Hongkong did when the Spanish cruiser came
With her guns prepared for action, and her flags all blood and flame?
She had no ammunition, but she got there just the same

—They spared us!

Let me lastly tell you how the whole affair resulted—yes,
I must insist on that, just half a column more or less
And then I'll draw a moral for the Bank's unrighteousness

—Oh, throw him out.

(THROWN.)

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

The Chinkiang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 27th May, says:—Just a line to let you know that every thing remains quiet here. The Tsoai has had no disturbances posted in and around the Concession warning the people to be on their good behaviour and to respect the Foreigners. Since the trouble at Wuhu, Nanking, and Nanking, armed pickets of Chinese have patrol the Concession day and night. H.B.M. gun vessels *Swiftly* still here, and if her services are required, no doubt our gallant defenders will give a good account of themselves. Preparations are being made by the various Trade Guilds, at much cost, to celebrate the great anniversary of T'u-tien Kuah, which is to take place on the 31st inst.

Another correspondent writes:—The festival is postponed till next Sunday. Placards making strong accusations against the Jesuit Missions were posted up last night, but defaced and taken down this morning, and during the morning placards, calling upon the people to rise in their thousands at 4 p.m. to-day, were said to have been posted outside the Concession, but this news was contradicted, and at the time of writing all is quiet and there is not the slightest sign of any disturbance. A number of military patrols in charge of officers are in the Concession which gives the place quite a lively appearance.

The *Mercury* of the 26th ult. says:—There was nothing fresh in the way of news brought down by any of the river steamers to-day. All was quiet at Hankow when the steamers left, though there were rumours of troubles having taken place at Chungking. So far we are without particulars of the riot at Nanking, except that the ringleader, who said to be a Mahomedan, was arrested; and his head has probably been taken off by this time. We learn upon undoubted authority that the Viceroy Lin is shut up fast in his Yamen there, and that nothing short of an earthquake is likely to stir him or get him outside, he is in such a state of terror. We also know that several influential mandarins in this and the neighbouring provinces (of Kiangsu, and Anhwei) are endeavoring to make arrangements to have a place of refuge prepared for them in Shanghai, and some of them are in negotiation with Foreigners about leaving houses in the Settlements. On the advice of the U.S. Consul-General, the American Missionaries at Jiefeld came into Shanghai last night, but so far as we can learn no disturbance of any kind appears to have taken place around Shanghai. The *Mercury* says the *Telegraph*:—Lengthy proclamations from the civil and military authorities have been posted all over Nanking, prohibiting people from approaching the churches and residences of foreigners and from forming groups on the streets. The officials have determined to suppress any symptoms of disorder. The people curbed by a strong hand are keeping very quiet. No further trouble is apprehended.

The *Shanghai* states that over twenty rioters have been captured at Wuhu. During the examination some confessed that they helped in setting houses on fire, some that they assisted in carrying, and some that they threw stones. The magistrates, did their best both by gentle persuasion and severe torture to discover the truth; but several of the prisoners stated that they saw a man named Wang Yi-yun first setting fire to a house. A police captain with some soldiers was at once ordered to make the arrest of the said Wang and the prisoners were returned to the magistrates for re-examination. About sunset, Wang appeared, guarded by soldiers. His examination was held on board a Chinese gunboat but nothing as yet has transpired. Workmen have been hired by the Chinese authorities to repair the ruined walls of the Catholic Church, and guards are stationed about the place. The French gunboat brought back the Catholic fathers, who have been accommodated in quarters provided by the officials at the request of the captain. Over a thousand soldiers are under arms stationed all about the place. At anchor are three Chinese men-of-war, one English and one French gunboat. The tramping of soldiers and galloping of horses is heard from night till morning. The Viceroy has sent three detachments of troops, the discovery, capture and immediate execution of ringleaders. Rewards are offered for the leaders of the riot; \$100 for information as to the leaders' hiding places, \$300 for the rendition and conviction of the leaders, while any one concealing them will suffer the penalty of death.

Mr. W. V. Drummond wrote a lengthy accusation respecting the Secret Societies in the *N. C. Daily News* of the 28th ult., commenting upon which the editor says:—Mr. Drummond has no doubt good authority for the serious statements made in his letter, and since the time of which he speaks, satisfactory evidence of the truth of what he says has reached us, and we gave the result of it in our leading article on the 30th. We have heard, however, another account, which is less serious, and in which we are told there is a great deal of truth. We hope so;